

U. S. Land Office

CALIFORNIA
SALT
LAKE

UNION.

NO. 1,586.

NEGRO SONGS DYING OUT.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS APPLY TO
ALMER & REY, MANUFACTURERS,
 The Foundry, Col. and Portland, Or.

Heat in the American Desert.
The summer heat is unbearable, often reaching 130 degrees in the shade; and a piece of metal which has been in the sun can no more be handled than can a hot stove. Even in winter the mid-day heat is insufferable, while at night frequently forms on the water tanks. The daily range of temperature here is said to be the greatest ever recorded anywhere; and a change of thirty degrees in a few hours is not

The king of Siam recently cut the first ribbon for the new railroad at Bangkok. The minister of public works read a short address, to which the king responded, and then the king, taking an ivory-handled spade, thrust the silver spade into the turf, which he transferred to an ebony wheelbarrow. The crown prince then trundled the wheelbarrow along a carpeted track about thirty yards in length, followed by the king, the royal family and the assembled guests. The wheelbarrow, when removed from the ebony track, was sprinkled with consecrated water from a golden ewer by the king's priests. The national anthem was played, and that ended the ceremony.

The pope's private fortune makes him far the richest man in Rome, though his wealth has shrunk very greatly since the forty-five million lire left by his father, Sixtus V. Much of the shrinkage has been due to unfortunate investments in building bonds and in corporation investments made for the purpose of receiving a higher rate of interest than that paid by the Rothschilds. The pope gives his direct personal attention to financial transactions and his sovereigns usually intrust to a secretary or Chamberlain. He keeps safe in his own apartments, and always carries the key to it himself.

ologically the sheep is not more
valuable than man. These animals and
edible fruits and our ever-lovely
sheep seemed to have commenced their
existence on the earth about the same
time. It is maintained by some, and
proved by others, that the Romans
brought the sheep into Britain. Ac-
cording to Eumes, Britain had sheep
of excellent fleece in Constantine's time.

digging up a mammoth remains the heart of London seems incongruous this has just been done by the men on a sewer, who, at the depth twenty-two feet from the surface, upon remains of a mammoth and prehistoric animals. Two large tusks were met with lying near together, along with other bones belonging to the same animal. A portion of these tusks was brought to the surface and it was found to measure the thickest part nearly two feet in circumference.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 26, 1892.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKK—Merchants' Exchange.
L. F. FISHER—Merchants' Exchange.
G. M. KELLOGG—222 Pine Street.

FAMILY RE-UNIONS.—The advent of Charles Wederitz, of Burlington, Iowa, on a visit to his aunt, cousin, etc., of Bridgeport, has been the occasion for several reunions of the Wederitz family this week. On Sunday he gave a dinner at the Allen House twenty-four of the family—only a small list, it is true, but a very pleasant one. On Monday there was another at the ranch of C. M. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart being a cousin, and on Wednesday evening they had a gathering at Mrs. Wederitz's, his aunt, and night last they had one at Mrs. L. Donnell's. Mr. Wederitz leaves to-day for a tour of the State, and will be accompanied by his cousin, Mrs. L. Donnell and Mrs. C. M. Stewart. Mr. Stewart will take the party to Carson.

THE DAY.—Thanksgiving Day was cool and bracing, but clear, and our people enjoyed their family re-unions around the festive board graced with roasted National bird—turkeys being more plentiful this year than we have known them to be for many years past, so everybody in our midst, either at home or with friends, had an "elegant sufficiency" of this popular fowl. Had the snowfall of Wednesday evening been a trifle heavier we could have had a sleighing carnival, which would have added much to the pleasures of the Day. A pleasant dance was given in the evening at Bryant's Hall, dancing being kept up till 3 o'clock next morning.

TAXES.—Taxes are being paid promptly, most of the taxpayers paying in full, not wanting to be bothered with the "installment" plan, except where the total amount is large. It is better to pay in full and have the matter off your mind. Remember that all taxes must be paid before 6 o'clock on next Monday evening, 28th, or 15 per cent. will be added. Tax Collector Cody is busy making out receipts.

The Government Township Board has decided that married women, minors, or aliens are not barred from taking up a townsite lot, provided they made the necessary improvements. Why should aliens be allowed to take up government land, even a town lot? It is enough to give a man that privilege when he becomes a citizen of the United States. This country has been, and is, too liberal.

There are three Democrats in the Kansas Legislature, and they hold the balance of power. One has put himself up for Speaker of the House, and as he is opposed to the Fusionists it is likely the Republicans will give him their support, and probably capture the United States Senator to be elected.

HEAVY.—The U. S. Supreme Court has given Suro & Co., San Francisco bankers, a judgment against Lincoln county, Nev., for principal and interest, amounting to \$140,000—the bonded debt. That is a pretty heavy load for a poor little Nevada county.

The Democrats claim California for Cleveland by 400, but San Francisco has not yet been heard from officially, and also a few interior counties. The Legislature is in doubt, and the Republicans may be able to elect the Senator, after all.

The Carson News has entered its fourth volume. The Republics of Carson should give it a fair publisher a cordial support, as it made a good fight for Harrison, if unsuccessful.

The people of Lake county voted against granting liquor licenses by 226 majority, and the Supervisors have passed a local option ordinance, to take effect October 1, 1893, when the present licenses expire.

The Homestead Strikers are anxious to go to work again, about four hundred having applied for work in two days.

Governor-elect, J. H. McGraw, of the State of Washington, used to drive a street car in San Francisco.

Cleveland beat Harrison in Indiana 6-037. Indiana ought to be ashamed of herself—but we don't suppose she is.

On Wednesday Stamboul trotted his mile in 2:07 1/2 on the Stockton kite track, so he continues King of the Turf.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, will spend this winter in California.

It cost \$9,000 to print the official ballots for the recent election in San Francisco.

The Piedmont Springs Hotel, in Alameda, has been destroyed by fire.

Huntington and Owsen are buying Texas railroads.

The Democrats in the East are hard at work building Cleveland's Cabinet.

There have been heavy snow storms in the East.

GIVE THEM ALL

Although it is not certain that the Democrats will have a clean working majority in the United States Senate, the masses of the Republicans sincerely hope they will have such, so that the "Tariff Reform" party may have nothing in its way to the carrying out of the Chicago platform in its entirety. As the leaders of that party claim, whether justly or not, that the country, by the sweeping vote it has given Cleveland, has declared against the McKinley bill, and protection to the industries of the country, the Democrats should have a full opportunity to show the country whether or not the carrying out of the principles as outlined at Chicago will be best for the people or otherwise.

If the great manufacturing States of New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, New York, Alabama, West Virginia, Illinois, etc., which gave such decisive and increased Democratic majorities, desire free trade or its equivalent, instead of the protection their manufacturing interests have enjoyed, we hope the party about to take the reins of Government will give them all they have apparently asked for. These States will quickly find that many of their factories will have to curtail expenses to meet the European competition which is sure to set in again, and this can only be done by reducing wages to the foreign starvation rates and reducing the number of their employees.

There are, it is true, hundreds of industries in this country that require no protection, and such are not favored by the McKinley bill, but there are scores of industries that require the fostering aid of a Protective Tariff to place them squarely on their feet, that they may become permanent fixtures of our industrial institutions. It may be, however, that the dominant party will give the Chicago Platform no thought after the labor of legislating for the country are fairly under way, such platforms being built merely to catch votes on the main fight on its part being to capture the "loaves and fishes," as it is now so early evidenced by the fact that Cleveland has signified his intention to leave New York for the country, to escape the hordes of office seekers, who are already on his trail, his mail, as he himself says, being so enormous that he cannot begin to return answers; and the bulk of his mail is of applications for office, and there may be enough conservative Democrats in the House to vote with the Republicans to prevent any wholesale dismemberment of the McKinley Bill.

County Finances

The Grand Jury Report gives the taxpayers of this county an opportunity to learn something about the finances of Mono county, something they have not known for the past year, the Supervisors having passed a resolution that the Auditor's or Treasurer's Reports should not be published quarterly. It is the custom in every other county in the State, so that the people can know where the money comes from and where it goes. This resolution was passed at the instigation of one who thinks it is economical to keep public affairs from the knowledge of the people. The quarterly report of the above officers are published in every other county in the State, and should be in this county, the cost of publication being a mere trifle, compared with the satisfaction given taxpayers, who like to know from time to time how the county funds stand.

Spite Work.

Grand Jurors should not allow a member to air his likes and dislikes, but the two last Grand Jurors of this county have done so, the Sheriff and newspapers being his targets, but both consider the son a, and care little for it. If the Grand Jury had investigated a little further it would have found that the money paid for printing did not all come out of the county, delinquent taxpayers having paid about \$200 for the delinquent tax advertising, as required by the codes. The newspapers of this county have done the work for which they have been paid, and the prices paid by this county are lower than most of the counties of the State, but there are always dampfools in every community who think that newspapers should advertise for the public for nothing.

Dismissed.—Yesterday in the Superior Court, Judge Virden, on motion, of W. V. Parker, dismissed the indictment for murder found by the last Grand Jury against Troy for complicity in the Leakey murder by the Mexican, the Secretary of the Grand Jury having failed in his duty, to properly indorse on the indictment the names of the witnesses. This cannot exactly be called "bad book keeping," but it is a good deal worse, as it cost the county over \$200 to investigate the matter, or nearly half as much as was paid the printers.

License Collector.

L. A. Murphy has a strong petition to the Board of Supervisors for the appointment of License Tax Collector. He is well conversant with the county, and is well acquainted with the sheep owners who come to this county, and we believe he would be an efficient collector.

Moss Room.—The Board of Supervisors advertise that it will purchase from A. F. Bryant additional land for the purpose of securing passage way to the jail premises.

Frost Snow.—We had a 2-inch fall of snow on Wednesday night, after a heavy blow, Thursday and last nights were the coldest of the season, the thermometer getting down to zero.

ALPINE'S VOTE.—The Carson Courier gives the vote of Alpine county, as follows: Harrison, 65; Cleveland, 17; Weaver, 4; Davis, 60; Caminetti, 15; Watterson, 58; Mack, 16. The Republicans elected all their county officers as follows: Sheriff, H. F. Mason; Clerk, Frank Smith; Treasurer, D. R. Hawkins; District Attorney, Joe Larson. Alpine is the only true blue Republican county in the State. The Republicans of that county are not led astray to run after "side shows."

Let's Official Vote.—Inyo county gave Harrison 149 majority over Cleveland; Weaver polled 83, and Bidwell 40. Davis beat Caminetti 18, having received 320 to Caminetti's 308. Mack, D. for the Assembly, had 214 majority over Watterson.

Get Even With Them.

The best story comes from Grass Valley, where a certain voter had an especial dislike for four candidates on his party ticket, but was willing to vote for the rest. A friend spent twenty minutes in explaining the matter to him, and he went off to the polls prepared to do "deadly execution." When he returned and was asked if he had got through all right, he said triumphantly: "That's what I did! I just put four of them little crosses after the names of them four sons-o'-guns, and let the balance of the ticket go straight."—Nevada City Herald.

Judge Conklin, formerly of Independence, was elected Superior Judge of Kern county by a rousing majority. As Kern is a Democratic county by a large majority, Judge Conklin must be pretty popular there.

The old fool has this advantage over the young fool: He will never be a young fool, whereas the young fool may some day be an old fool.—Beno Gazette.

Vile and Unworthy.

Of consideration are nostrums of which it is asserted and there are many such—that they cure immediately bodily ailments of long standing. There are none such that can. Chronic disorders cannot be instantaneously removed. Continuity in the use of a genuine medicine, such as Hodder's Stomach Bitters, will eradicate chronic physical evils. Not the least of these is the force of its opposition to medicine is constipation, to the removal of which, it is particularly adapted. Constipation of the bowels is a complaint which should be dealt with early and systematically. So are its usual attendants, liver complaint and dyspepsia. For these, for malaise, flatulency, kidney trouble, and more recently "la grippe," this highly and professionally commended medicine is an undoubted specific. Nothing can exceed it, moreover, as a means of imparting strength to the feeble and nervous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CALIF.
November 13, 1892.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Mono County, at Bridgeport, California, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1893, viz: CORD NORST, Preemption D. S. No. 1336 for the E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4, S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4, and E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4, Sec. 23, T. 3 S., R. 23 E., M. D. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Sidnamon, Anthony Hatt, A. A. Murphy and M. F. Hays, all of Bridgeport, Mono Co., Calif.
C. W. CRAIG, Register.

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TYPE METAL

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This Office

THIS PAPER

IS ONLY \$3 A YEAR.

The Homestead.

A city-bred youth was spending a pretty little country girl, and was evidently proud of her in spite of a shade of contempt which now and then came over him at some slight outbreak of vanity on her part.

As the car passed the Tomba, she read out enthusiastically:

"Oh, there is that lovely museum I read about. So they keep it open on Sundays, do they?"

"Yes," replied the young man, dryly. "They keep it open on Sundays."

"I remember you wrote and told me you were there twice."

The passengers were all well-bred New York people, and of course did not laugh, but some of them smiled.—N. Y. World.

The Useful Apple Wood.

The best handles of small tools, says an expert on the subject, are made from the wood of the apple tree, which is extremely hard when dry, and possesses a fine grain. Moreover, it does not check easily after it has been dressed. In the case of a plane, while the handle proper will be of this wood, the butt wood for the block in which the cutting part of the plane is fastened has been found to be second-growth beech, which has grown in a clearing. The trunk of such a tree below where the branches start is used for this purpose with the best results.

Lynch Law Among Hens.

In the neighborhood of Hurley the other day, says the Leeds (Eng.) Post, a gentleman looking over a wall saw a dead hen in the field. Presently a rat ran up, snuffed at the dead fowl with much satisfaction and went away in some haste. The onlooker, who is a student of natural history, knew what that meant, and removed the hen from the spot. In a minute or two the rat came back with half a dozen friends, with the evident intention of removing the carcass for future use. Arriving at the spot where the fowl had lain, the rat raised a loud squeak of astonishment at its absence. In a trice the other rats fell upon him so savagely that they left him dead on the field as a warning not to play practical jokes with his friends.

LEGAL.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE FIRM OF Bryant, Heath & Whitford is hereby dissolved, Richard Whitford having taken the business in his individual name. All bills due the late firm to be paid to A. F. Bryant. Dated Bridgeport, Cal., October 7th, 1892.
A. F. BRYANT,
CLINTON F. HEATH,
RICHARD WHITFORD.

Desert Land, Final Proof.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CALIF.
October 24, 1892.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JAMES ACHESON, of Clinton, Mono county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 64, for the S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4, and S. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 29, T. 7 N., R. 23 E., M. D. M., before the County Clerk of Mono county, at Bridgeport, California, on TUESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892.

He names the following witnesses to prove the completion and reclamation of said land: N. H. Conner, of Bridgeport, T. C. Sherpa, of Sec. 29, T. 7 N., R. 23 E., M. D. M., before the County Clerk of Mono county, at Bridgeport, California, on TUESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892.

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French Gardening.

France intends to show its skill in landscape gardening at the world's fair. A cablegram has been received from the French commission asking that it be allowed to do, and bear the expense of, the "whole decoration of the space surrounding the horticultural and woman's buildings." This generous offer, doubtless, will be accepted if it does not interfere with plans too far advanced to be changed. The French are world-renowned as artistic landscape gardeners, and it is believed, they would hardly have made the offer referred to unless they intend to make a display of surpassing beauty. The commission asked also for sixty thousand square feet for the French horticultural exhibit.

Antiquity of Shaving.

Unlike the Romans of a later age the Egyptians did not confine the privilege of shaving to free citizens, but obliged their slaves to shave both face and head. The date is not exactly as authentic as one would like to have, but it is believed that the custom of shaving the beard was introduced in Rome in the year 400 B. C. According to Pliny, Scipio Africanus was the first Roman who shaved daily.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE

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EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL

ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Heavy team.....\$1 00
Loaded wagon and two animals..... 1 00
Each additional pair of animals..... 50
Horseman..... 25
Pack animals, each..... 25
3-4s and sheep, each..... 10
Loose stock, each..... 5
Empty teams, half-price.

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the line of passing the toll gates, no credit given.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, no credit given.

Fugitive team.....\$1 00
Loaded wagon and two animals..... 1 00
Each additional pair of animals..... 50
Horseman..... 25
Pack animals, each..... 25
3-4s and sheep, each..... 10
Loose stock, each..... 5
Empty teams, half-price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

The following Mining Claims situated in Castle Park Mining District, Mono County, Cal. (therein have been Consolidated with the Dunbar Mining Claim, namely: "Orion," "Bryant," "Purdy," "Vanderberg," "Glenn," "DeWitt," and the Assessment work required for this year will be done from the Dunbar Mining Mine, sufficient to hold said claims as required by law.
Dated Bridgeport, October 10, 1892.
A. F. BRYANT, Agent.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

Free Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
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LEWIS A. MURPHY.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 26, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Funeral.

A. D. Walter, who has been in San Francisco several months for medical treatment, has returned home in good time.

T. B. Rieley was here on Monday. Col. Rieley was up from Antelope on Thursday.

James Todkill, M. J. Carney and P. C. Wilder came up from Antelope yesterday. Mrs. L. Donnel and Mrs. C. M. Stewart left this morning with their cousin, C. Wedert, of Burlington, Iowa, for a tour of the Southern part of the State. They will be gone about one month.

R. S. Miner has been in Carson this week trying a case.

WEDDED.

A quiet wedding took place at Fales' Hot Springs on Monday morning, the contracting parties being Mrs. Minnie Hampton, daughter of Mrs. Sam. Fales, and J. G. Pimental, of Mason Valley, Nev. The guests, a few of the intimate friends of the bride and groom, arrived at the Springs on Sunday afternoon in time to partake of the ante-nuptial dinner—a grand spread prepared by Mrs. Fales in honor of the occasion. With Judge Virden at one end of the table and Sam. Fales at the other, each with a mammoth roasted turkey before him, and the intervening space on the spacious table well crowded with every delicacy and substantial to tempt the appetite, it goes without saying that those partaking of the good cheer were in no hurry to leave the festal board and a couple of hours were passed most pleasantly.

The evening was passed very jovially in social converse, interspersed with music by Mrs. Hampton and Miss Ella Donnel, and recitations and readings by Miss Ella Hughes and Thomas Fales, so that the retiring hour came very late, notwithstanding all were to be up bright and early next morning to witness the marriage ceremony. At 9:30 on Monday morning Miss Ella Donnel played a Wedding March, and the bridal party entered the parlor and took their places. Miss Ella Hughes being bridesmaid, and A. C. Folger "best man." Hon. W. H. Virden, Superior Judge, then stepped forward and read the Episcopal marriage rites very effectively, and after pronouncing them husband and wife, the Judge, in congratulating them, spoke feelingly of the marriage relation, and voiced the sentiments of all present in the eulogistic remarks he made to the husband in regard to his bride, whom he had known these many years, and who has been a general favorite among our people. After congratulations had been extended, an adjournment was had to the dining room, where an elaborate wedding breakfast was partaken of. After an hour and a half lively time at the table, all arose, to enable the newly wedded to prepare for their immediate departure for a bridal trip to Sacramento, and possibly to the Bay.

The bride was married in her traveling dress of steel Bedford cord, with velvet collar trimmed with cut silver beads, a very becoming and pretty attire. The bridesmaid, Miss Hughes, was attired in green India silk and looked pretty enough to be a bride herself. The groom was dressed as all happy men are on such occasions.

The couple left in their own conveyance about noon for Carson, their carriage being showered with rice, and lots of good wishes following them. On their return they will reside in Mason Valley, Nev., where Mr. Pimental has bought a fine ranch, at which all their Mono friends will be cordially welcomed.

The bride received many fine and valuable presents, as follows: From Mrs. James Todkill, of Coleville, Silver Lace pin, flowers and Japan-rose cluster with fancy holder.

Mrs. B. Huff, of San Jose, Silver ornament for the hair, and a beautifully embroidered sachet.

A. C. Folger, large photograph album. Judge W. H. Virden and wife, a richly bound Webster's Dictionary of latest edition.

Miss Ella Donnel, Silver casket. Miss Ella Hughes, set of silver nut picks and cracker.

Mrs. Sam. Fales, bride's mother, handsomely decorated China dinner set.

Sam. Fales, \$50.

From the Groom, a valuable horse and buggy, and a check for \$200.

The following were present at the wedding:

Sam. Fales and wife, Hon. W. H. Virden and wife, Mrs. J. H. Connell, Mrs. Wm. Rieley, Miss Ella Hughes, Miss Ella Donnel, Frank Pimental, of Mason Valley, Nev., Ed. Whittemore, Thos. Fales and A. C. Folger. W. Rieley was at the Sunday dinner, but had to return home and was unable to get back in time for the ceremony.

SEWED.—The Brass Band drove to the Elliott ranch on Tuesday evening and serenaded Sam. Smith and bride, nee Minnie Schofield, who were recently married at Modesto. The boys were hospitably entertained, and returned to town about 9 o'clock.

REMOVED.—The Grand Jury reported at 7 p. m. on Saturday last, and returned two indictments, one for murder and one for abetting brands, both of which have been returned in the Superior Court.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

Hon. W. H. Virden, Judge:—We the Grand Jury of Mono county, impaneled for the November term of said Court, held in and for said county A. D. 1892, respectfully submit to your Honor this our final report.

We find that the Sheriff has paid to the Treasurer as the fees of his office for the year ending October 31st, 1892, the sum of \$366 70.

An examination of his books brought out the fact that this amount is \$36 40 more than was due the county. This error was brought about by bad book-keeping, and we believe this amount should be paid back to the Sheriff. In all other respects we are satisfied with the condition of his accounts.

The books in the County Clerk's office showed that he has collected in fees from all sources during the year ending October 31st, 1892, the sum of \$451 95, which amount has been paid into the Treasury. The minutes of the Court are all written up to date, and all the books in his office are neatly and correctly kept.

The aggregate sums of all moneys collected by the Recorder, between the 31st day of October, 1891, and the 1st day of November, 1892, amount to \$537 73 and the same has been duly paid into the Treasury.

The Auditor's books show the following amounts to have been collected from various sources for the year ending October 31st, 1892:

State School Land	\$2,594 85
Road Poll Tax	647 90
Hospital Tax	252 70
Licenses	10,416 15
Delinquent Taxes for 1891	5,324 21
Personal Property Tax	645 34
Real Estate and Improvement Taxes	16,694 83
Taxes on U. & C. R. R.	1,466 84
Poll Tax	705 35
State School Money	2,289 82
Diploma Fees	24 00
Commission on settlement with State	628 36
Fines from Justice Court	38 19
Redemption on Property	117 82
State Indebted	5,562 28
Treasurer's Commission	226 30
Recorder's Fees	512 75
Tax Collector's Fees	81 40
License Tax Collector's Fees	363 40
Clerk's Fees	855 80
Total	\$49,921 16

The Auditor's books show the following disbursements for the year ending October 31, 1892:

General Fund	\$6,291 87
Salary	9,828 35
Hospital	1,244 78
State School Land	4,785 42
State	8,226 46
Bonds	5,000 00
Interest on Bonds	1,012 60
Redemption of Property	114 82
Clinton Road	44 40
County Road	56 10
Homer Road	284 64
Antelope Road	128 75
Benton Road	48 00
Bodie Road	267 50
Treasurer's Salary	200 00
Mono Lake School	741 21
Bodie School	2,106 17
Piedmont School	60 73
Lundy School	561 54
Lundy Library	15 00
South Antelope School	758 18
South Antelope Library	98 08
Antelope School	676 05
Antelope Library	27 82
North Antelope School	614 94
North Antelope Library	4 47
Bridgeport School	1,071 24
Bridgeport Library	4 47
Benton School	530 45
Benton Library	58 35
Clinton School	427 58
Clinton Library	6 77
County School	18 30
Total	\$48,064 06

We find that the amount of money on hand November 1st, 1891, was \$13,252 08.

The total receipts from November 1st, 1891, to November 1st, 1892, were 49,921 16.

The total disbursements from November 1st, 1891, to November 1st, 1892, including the \$8,000 00 bonds redeemed were 48,064 06.

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on November 1st, 1892, of 15,089 18.

Since the 1st of November, 1892, there has been paid into the Treasury the sum of 1,568 00 making a balance in the Treasury of \$16,655 18.

The nature of such funds are: Deposit with Wells, Fargo & Co. \$4,651 85; Laundry Checks 2,335 40; Swamp Land Vouchers 3,860 95; Alpine County Warrant 530 00; Surveyor's Certificate 20 00; Hospital Vouchers 212 00; Redeemed Warrants 869 88; Currency 3,000 00; Gold Coin 1,415 60; Silver Coin 229 50.

Total, \$16,655 18. We find that there is \$4,401 08 in paper which is practically of no value, viz: Swamp Land Vouchers for \$3,850 95 and Alpine County Warrant for \$550 85, and yet this valueless paper is always counted as money.

We find on examination of the business of the District Atty. for the past year, that it has been conducted in an efficient and satisfactory manner and that there are no cases in Court against the county.

The License Tax Collector's Books show the gross amount of Licenses and fees collected from November 1st, 1891, to November 1st, 1892, to be \$11,823 50. Commission for collection \$1,183 25, leaving a balance of \$10,640 25 which amount has been paid into the Treasury. The above gross amount we find to be distributed as follows: On sheep \$6,430 00. On cattle \$1,404 40. On liquor \$3,450 00. From other sources \$584 50. The fees of this office from November 1st, 1891 to November 1st, 1892, amount to the sum of \$1,235 55. Liquor License No. 656 has been lost and we recommend the Board of Supervisors not to charge the License Tax Collector for the same.

The Assessor's books for the year 1892, show the assessed value of Real Estate, and Improvements on the same, to be \$801,148 00.

Assessed value of Personal Property is \$37,415 00 making a total assessment of \$837,563 00.

The Assessor collected on Personal Property \$655 97. His commission on the same was \$61 18 leaving a balance of \$594 79. The Assessor sold Poll and Hospital Tax receipts to the amount of \$1,568 00.

The Assessor's books show a collection from all sources of \$3,450 97. His commission on the same being \$288 13 leaving a balance of \$3,201 84.

On examination we find that no such fee as County Surveyor exists in the county, and we recommend that the Board of Supervisors set apart a room in the Court House for such purpose, furnished with charts and drawings of roads, valleys, lakes, rivers, mines and mining camps, mining districts, towns and town-sites, and county boundary lines.

On examination of the business of the Public Administrator we are again confronted with the painful fact that the expense of administering on Estates in this county is almost certain to exceed the value of the Estates themselves. We do not know that this is in accordance with law, only, that it is the time honored custom of the county. The last Grand Jury in the strongest terms called the attention of the Public Administrator and the Court to this evil practice, but it is self evident that their wholesome admonition was unheeded.

We find that the cost of running the Hospital for the year ending November 1st, 1892, was \$2,305 80 exclusive of the County Physician's salary. The cost of the care of indigent sick outside of the Hospital is \$1,219 30, being \$115 50 less than the previous year.

We find that the Township officers have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

The Superintendent of Schools has performed her duties in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

In the year 1891 the Tax Collector before taxes became delinquent collected \$90,821 18, leaving the small sum of \$813 06 to go on the delinquent list. Of this \$892 24 was collected so there remains at the present time \$129 02 due on property unpaid.

On examination of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors we find all bills allowed, properly itemized and sworn to according to law. The bills allowed for county printing from November 1st, 1891 to November 1st, 1892, exclusive of printing for election purposes amount to the sum of \$858 60 being a difference against the county over the expense of the previous year of \$488 35. This excess was mainly caused by the Board doubling the rate of printing for the present year.

We are of the opinion that the Board erred in granting a franchise to J. L. C. Sherwin to maintain a toll road from the Ivey county line to Mono Mills. The hasty action of the Board in this matter has caused much trouble and expense to the county, however, we think the Board acted wisely in buying the interest of said Sherwin in the road.

We commend the action of the Board of Supervisors in their method of collecting the money due the county from the State for the care of indigent persons.

We believe the Board should have redistricted the county into Supervisor districts prior to the late general election.

We are pleased to note that the general management of our county affairs has been with these few exceptions, satisfactory. In the Quigley case at Bodie to which our attention was called we believe a crime to have been committed but being unable to obtain the evidence of the principal and material witnesses we pass the matter over without prejudice.

We recommend the Board of Supervisors to offer an additional reward of \$300 00 for the arrest and conviction of Frank Nevada for the murder of Thomas Leahy.

We recommend that the Board of Supervisors have the Court House painted and make such other improvements and repairs on the public buildings and grounds as they may seem to require.

We have examined a number of cases of a criminal nature but were justified in finding but two indictments; one for murder and one for abetting brands.

The above completes the work of our session. And we feel that if we have failed to fulfill the expectations of the tax payers of the county that we have met with the common fate of Grand Juries.

All of which is respectfully submitted. JOHN H. CONNELL, Foreman.

Look for local items on the editorial page.

MARRIAGES.

PIMENTAL-HAMPTON.—On November 21st, at Fales' Hot Springs, by Hon. Wm. H. Virden, Superior Judge, J. G. Pimental, of Mason Valley, Nev., to Mrs. Minnie Hampton, of the former place.

We thank our esteemed friends for the liberal share of wedding cake sent to this office. May every happiness attend them in their new relations.

SMITH-SCHOFIELD.—In Modesto, November 9th, Samuel M. Smith, of Bridgeport, to Miss Minnie Schofield, of the former place.

THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

IS THE

PIONEER JOURNAL

OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE

SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS,

IN CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1892. Taxes.

NOTICE

TO

TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT BOOK of the County of Mono, State of California, for real estate, and personal property, for the year 1892, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of the Political Code, section 5740, "That the taxes on all personal property assessed by real property and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto 15 per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at 6 o'clock P. M., an additional 5 per cent will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT IS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coins. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, October, 24, 1892.

M. J. CODY, Tax Collector of Mono County, Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. M. EDDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIF.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California, Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty. Office—Court House. j26

CHARLES L. HAYER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Water Rights, Land and Mining Legislation a specialty. 47-3m

W. O. PARKER, P. W. BENNETT, BRIDGEPORT, CAL. STOCKTON, CAL.

BENNETT & PARKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. 1613-14

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. 1612-13

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND

WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron

Sarsaparilla,

Ginger Ale,

Soda Water

Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport,

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and

Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.



MUTE SOLDIERS.

A Military Company Composed of Deaf and Dumb Members.

The Drilling is Conducted Entirely by Signals and the Work Performed is Described as Simply Wonderful.

The only deaf-mute military company in the world is now the leading attraction at the Illinois Institute for Deaf Mutes at Jacksonville, Ill., and the work performed by this silent company is simply wonderful. Every member of the company, with the exception of the captain, is deaf and dumb. A few years ago Dr. Gillett, the superintendent, employed as a storekeeper George H. Sourlock, a pupil of the state normal school at Jacksonville. Mr. Sourlock at once began the study of the sign language, and in due time made himself familiar with that difficult mode of communication. He put it to a use little dreamed of by the superintendent or the trustees. At the university he had been drilled in military tactics by Lieut. C. C. Starr, of the United States army, and he conceived the idea one day of forming a company from the pupils of the institution.

The first thing to be done was to invent a code of signs representing the orders given in the marching, drill and manual of arms, and to this he bent his energies for some weeks, and at last had it so far perfected that he deemed it safe to begin his experiment.

It was early in the spring of 1891 that he collected thirty boys together and told them his plans, and they at once entered into the idea with all the eagerness of youth.

Some of his signs are as follows: "About face" is given by raising the hand and making the letter "r," which is by holding the index finger behind the middle one and then turning the hand round. "Right face" is by holding the hand up and turning it to the right, and "left face" by the reverse movement. "Forward march" by extending the hand forward on a level. "Halt" by a simple cut with the sword. "The leader" is made by extending the first two fingers forward. "Tours" right or left, by holding the hand up and the fingers separated and then turning them to the right or left as the case may be. "Form triangle," by pointing the index finger toward each. "Form square," by indicating the side of a square with the hands in the proper position. "To the rear," by holding the open hand up and quickly reversing it. "Mark time," by drawing the right hand slowly over the other hand, doubled up into a fist. "Right dress," by two fingers pointed in the direction desired, and as explained, these and many more constitute the code of preparatory signs or orders and when the captain's sword goes up they are executed.

The more intricate orders are given by combination of signs. All the drill is executed as promptly as by hearing soldiers and it will be readily seen that a quick eye is necessary and a close attention to business. The cadets never turn their heads, but maintain a true soldierly bearing, and when they or any of them are so situated that they can't see the captain the order is repeated as quick as a flash.

ON THE SARGASSO SEA.

A German Marineographer Has Sailed There and Knows All About It.

The Sargasso sea, or floating masses of gulf weed in mid-Atlantic, which impeded the ships of Columbus four hundred years ago, according to the London Globe, has been the subject of careful study by Dr. Krummel, a German marineographer, who takes a different view of its origin from that commonly accepted. He shows, to begin with, that the sea is much more extensive than Humboldt supposed. The middle or thickest part is elliptical in form, the great axis lying along the tropic of cancer and the feet at forty-five degrees and seventy degrees west longitude. Around this are more extensive but thinner accumulations of the weed, which vary with the prevailing winds.

The gulf weed (*Sargassum natans*), which, with its little round "berries," is not unlike the mistletoe in form, but of a brownish-yellow color, has been thought to have lost its property of rooting on rocks and to have acquired the power of living afloat. It has even been suggested that the sea marks the site of a submerged continent, apparently the lost Atlantis. Dr. Krummel holds that the weed has simply been drifted to its present position by the gulf stream and its affluents from the West Indian islands and the gulf of Mexico. It is now proved that the gulf stream is not a single narrow "river of the ocean," as Maury poetically described it, but consists of a number of currents not only from the Mexican gulf but the Antilles. The weed, according to Dr. Krummel, would take fifteen days to float as far north as the latitude of Cape Hatteras and five and a half months to reach the Azores. In the Sargasso sea it becomes heavy and sinks, but the supply is kept up by the gulf stream. Dr. Krummel is certainly right in giving the Sargasso sea a much wider area than Humboldt did and than our maps usually portray. It has been encountered some two or three hundred miles westward of Barbadoes; but whether this weed is solely carried from the West Indies and the gulf is perhaps open to doubt.

Cutting Fine Veneers.

Few people have an idea how thin a sheet of veneer may be cut with the aid of improved machinery. There is a firm in Paris which makes a business of cutting veneers, and to such perfection have they brought it that from a single sheet thirty inches long they will cut a sheet of ivory one hundred and fifty inches long and twenty inches wide. Some of the sheets of rosewood and mahogany are only about a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. Of course, they cannot cut all woods to this as this, for the grain of many varieties is not sufficiently close to enable such fine work to be done, but the sheets of boxwood, maple and other woods of this character are often so thin as to be translucent.

TRIED HER LOVER'S PATIENCE.

He Waited Two Hours, Then Started to Leave in a Rage.

The London News gives this interesting version of Henrik Ibsen's courtship. When he fell in love with the beautiful daughter of Pastor Thorsen, how to make known the fact to her troubled him for weeks. At last he resolved to write to her. He would come and fetch his answer the same afternoon at five. Did the lady accept him she would be "at home," otherwise not. At five o'clock he presented himself, and the maid asked him to go into the best room. He was very hopeful and was glad to have time to collect himself before he met the lady. But when he had waited half an hour awful doubts began to assail him. After an hour had passed he imagined the letter had not reached the young lady. Some fatal mistake was making a fool of him. Still he waited on. After two hours he began to be ashamed of himself. She would learn that he had sat two hours in that deserted house and would laugh at him. At last he jumped up in a rage and ran to the door. He was opening it when a loud peal of laughter arrested him. He turned and saw the fair head of his adored emerge from under the sofa. Her mouth was laughing but her eyes were filled with tears. "Oh, you dear, good fellow, to wait all this while!" she said. "I wanted to see how many minutes a lover's patience lasts. How hard the floor is! Now help me to get out, and then we will talk." In less than a week the marriage was arranged.

AN HONEST JERSEY GIRL.

She Refused to Take a Purse That Was Thrust Upon Her.

She was from the country, and the country in her case was New Jersey. You would learn the first from the tan on her nose and the second from the mud on her gown. If there had been any room for doubt on either point it would have been removed by her bag. The woman from Jersey, according to the New York World, always carries a bag when she comes to town. She was on a Broadway car and had ridden all the way from Grand street up to Twenty-first. There she signaled the conductor to stop the car. She let it come to a dead standstill before she rose from her seat. Then she made a leisurely progress to the door and stepped from the platform still deliberately. The car was well under way in obedience to the impatient jerk of the conductor's bell before he copied a purse lying where the woman had been seated. He gave the bell a second yank, seized the purse, and, with "Just like a woman," he made a break for the platform and hailed the woman.

"Here's your purse!" he yelled. "You've gone off and left it."

She turned, walked unhurriedly back to the car, looked hard at the purse and said in a gentle drawl:

"I can take it, if you wish, but it isn't mine!"

The car, with a mad conductor and a load of amused passengers, was started on its way by a single that almost wrecked the bell rope. The woman smiled and returned to the sidewalk.

MACHINE-MADE MUSIC.

An Ingenious Piece of Mechanism Played by Pneumatics.

An interesting arrangement of pneumatic mechanism for the production of high class music has recently been exhibited. The instrument has two and one-half acts of pedals, the regular action of the air grooves being located above, and on top of the board containing these is a row of small pneumatics corresponding in number to the keys of the instrument; underneath this board are four rows of large pneumatics, one beneath the other, and from an arm on each of these pneumatics hangs a wire attached to a lever operating on the coupler buttons on the pitmans or wooden rods connecting the keys of the instrument with the reed board valves. By means of these levers, operated by pneumatics, the movement of the valves becomes automatic, subject to the passage over of the airboard of perforated paper. A peculiar characteristic of the motor which operates the music roll, which distinguishes it from all other appliances of the kind, is its adaptability for running to the right to wind music and the left to rewind, or vice versa. When the instrument is in operation the key-board becomes a thing of life, keys dropping with the exact rapidity required by the selection rendered.

TWO STRANGE ISLANDS.

They Are in the Gulf of California, Between Guaymas and La Paz.

An employe of the state department has given an interesting description of two islands situated in the gulf of California, which were recently visited by him. About an equal distance between Guaymas and La Paz lies the island of Carmen, where there is an immense salt lake surrounded by hills forming a sort of crater; the salt deposits mixed with murice of soda lie in strata, which begin with the thickness of six inches and increase to about fourteen inches at fourteen feet below the surface. The climate is exceedingly hot, and only a few people live on the island, which is almost devoid of vegetation except for the luxuriant cactus growth.

The island of Tiburon, situated an equal distance north of Guaymas, is said to be a resort of the Ceres Indians. They are exceedingly hostile and oppose the landing of strangers on what they consider their domain. Their weapons are poisoned arrows. The canoes made use of by these Indians are of peculiar construction, consisting of long reeds bound together with strings.

Where Reptiles Cannot Live.

There is not a lizard or snake north of the southern extremity of Hudson's bay. The summers there are so short that these reptiles have no time to enjoy themselves even if the ground at a depth of two or three feet below the surface were not frozen all the year round, thus depriving them of a place to hibernate. Snakes and lizards cannot endure a cold climate, and a latitude of 55 degrees north is altogether too frigid for them.

BRUIN IN COURT.

He Is Let Go on His Honor Promising to Take Him to France.

A large cinnamon bear and a short, thick-set man with carburent whiskers stood on the corner of Broadway and Fourth streets one day recently, says a New York exchange, with their heads close together, as if in conversation. A crowd soon gathered to find out what they were apparently talking about. Then the man said a few words in French to the bear, who made a polite bow and began dancing. The crowd applauded.

The bear cast coquettish glances left and right and started to do some fancy steps with high kicking liberally interspersed. Just then a policeman pushed his way through the crowd just in time to catch the bear in the act of executing a kick of the Lottie Collins variety. The crowd applauded, but the policeman frowned.

"Who owns the bear?" he asked. The Frenchman stepped forward and said that he and the bear owned each other.

"I'm going to arrest him," said the officer.

"Out, monsieur," answered the other, and spoke a few words in French to the bear.

That intelligent animal immediately assumed a posture of defense, and feinted with the left paw for the policeman's abdomen. Then it opened a mouth that looked particularly full of sharp teeth.

Stepping back, the officer said: "Tell him to come along peaceably and it'll be better for him, and you come along, too."

The man and the animal put their heads together and decided to go along. Five minutes later, at the police station, a charge of causing a crowd to collect was made against the man. The bear was held as an accessory. Man and bear spent the night together in one cell.

Next morning they were escorted to the Jefferson Market court, where the bear made his bow to the judge. The man, who did the talking for the pair, said they had come from Montreal and were on their way to France.

"Well, this court won't prevent you," said the judge. "You're discharged, both of you."

The good news of their discharge was communicated to the bear, who had in the meanwhile been establishing friendly relations with the court officer, and was engaged in poking his nose into the officer's pocket in search of peanuts.

After making a polite bow to the judge, the two left the court room, followed by many of the court room loungers.

AN ITALIAN ROMANCE.

Death of a Man Who Saved a Woman from Siberia.

There has just died at Nacera, in Italy, one Carlo Caffero, whose story is strange enough for romance. Caffero was born at Barletto. His father was a millionaire, and young Carlo received an excellent education. In the early days he led a free life, but in his sixtieth year he came to England, and having made the acquaintance of Karl Marx, gained some knowledge of the condition of the poor, and joined the ranks of the socialists. He then returned to Italy, and set himself the task of improving the condition of the Italian workingman, says the London Standard. He founded in Naples the Campans, the first workingman's newspaper printed in Italy. When dissensions arose in the International Workers' association between the socialists and the anarchists, he left Karl Marx and joined Bakounin, and was proclaimed one of the chiefs of the international association. He established a secret socialist society, and kept up for a long time a close intimacy with Bakounin, whose pecuniary needs in bettering the condition of the working classes found ample satisfaction from Caffero's purse. Bakounin in return provided him with a wife.

The marriage which Caffero contracted was a peculiar one. His wife was the young nihilist Olympiade Kutsouff, and they were married in a free town in Austria only two days after they had met for the first time. This marriage procured for Olympiade an Italian status and saved her from being delivered up to the Russian authorities as a Russian subject. Half an hour after the marriage ceremony they parted company and did not see each other again for ten years. In his seventieth year Caffero wandered from one Italian prison to another, till he was forced to leave the country. At Genoa he became familiar with the works of Rousseau, and the Geneva philosopher's "Reveries on la Nature" had such an effect upon his mind that he determined to lead a life of isolation, as being the summum bonum of human happiness. It is not surprising that in the end his mind became unhinged, and that he had to be placed in a maison de sante.

As soon as Olympiade Kutsouff heard of what had happened to her "husband" she hastened to Boulogne to remove him from his confinement, and succeeded in obtaining his release. But after two years of patient ministrations she was obliged to place him again under stricter control, and it was while undergoing this restraint that he died.

The Growth of Man's Beard.

If a youth began to shave at the age of seventeen years and continued to do so until he was seventy, he would, assuming that his hair maintained the average rate of growth, have removed a length of nine yards. But had the hair been allowed to grow the result would have been different to what might be inferred. The growth from the roots would have continued, but on reaching a length of between eighteen and twenty-four inches the hair would have become brittle, have split and broken. The greatest length of beard usual in our climate seldom exceeds two feet. In hot climates, owing to the moist state of the skin, the hair grows much more rapidly and profusely than in cold or temperate climates. In the case of flowing beards from three to four feet in length are not unusual.

FARM EXHIBITS.

The Agricultural Display at the Chicago World's Fair.

A Practical Demonstration of the Uses of Farming in America Compared with That of Other Countries.

In order that a creditable exhibition may be insured, the world's fair proper will not open until next May. The exhibits which will mark the progress made by America during four centuries will be arranged during the coming winter. Next summer every art and industry of all the world will meet in friendly rivalry. Beside the achievements of America will be shown the ripe products that the old world has been perfecting for thousands of years. Agriculture will occupy a space and hold the attention upon a scale never before attempted. In no branch of practical industry, says the American Agriculturist, has the world been moving faster, of late years, than in agriculture. But the movement has not been evenly distributed because the farmers are a vast people, extending over a wide area, and many of them distant from centers of information.

Here will be grouped every product of agriculture. The best of everything, and the method of producing the best, will be illustrated by object lessons, when that is practicable, and when not, by such means as the ingenuity of specialists in every branch can devise. The farmer will be enabled to see what has been accomplished by the farmers of other lands, or of other sections of his own land, and, if their progress has been greater than his own, he may discover in what line and by what means progress was made.

The live stock exhibit will be of special excellence and value. The premiums offered by the fair, and by societies and individuals, make sure that many of the finest animals of the respective breeds in the world will be shown, while associations of breeders of all kinds of stock will show herds and flocks which will represent the best types, and which will afford an unequalled opportunity for studying the comparative merits of breeds.

A practical dairy and dairy school will be in operation to fully illustrate the most recent progress in dairy science. The fair will teach us much about the manufacturer of many other agricultural products. The preparation of the various grains for food, and the curing, drying and preserving in different ways of our fruits and vegetables open a wide field for development of our farm economy, and one in which we are comparatively unlearned. Our fruit-growing states have already secured and planted model fruit gardens in such a manner as to illustrate their best horticultural productions and the method of planting and cultivating. In each state exhibit will be shown, by the best illustrative methods, the area and production of the principal crops.

The world's fair will help us to realize more fully the extent, the grandeur, and the almost illimitable resources of our own country. The majority of us have had the opportunity of studying personally but a very small portion of our great territory. Here it will be epitomized in such a way that we may take it up state by state, and in a few days have a more correct understanding than by any other possible means at our command. In the same way it will help to educate us regarding other countries. Many foreign governments have not only sent very complete exhibits of their manufactures and productions, but have also erected buildings which are typical examples of their architecture, and will have in attendance their own people, dressed in native costume.

The Centennial exposition brought home forcibly to us the fact that in some things America was raw and crude, as compared with the finished civilization of Europe. There was an immediate development in all lines of decorative art, and some stimulus was given to our general trade and industries.

Strikingly as the Centennial illustrated the great progress of the nation during the first one hundred years of its existence, a comparison between that and the present exhibition will afford a still more marvelous lesson. In many things we have made greater progress during the less than a score of later years than in the whole century that went before.

Many of us who live quiet and retired lives are not fully awake to this astounding fact. To such the fair will open a new world, and we hope that all our readers will have an opportunity to visit it, because every man is able to live with better profit to himself and others if he keeps abreast of the times. The workingmen of Europe recognize this fact, and many industrial associations and trades unions have completed arrangements for sending out bodies of men to study carefully the trades and industries in which they are especially interested. If these men think it to their interest to spend the time and money to come across the ocean, not as a matter of recreation, but for the definite purpose of increasing their knowledge, who, who are close at hand, certainly should not neglect the opportunity of seeing the best that the world does.

The fair will result in quickening our national life in every artery of trade and industry. Representatives of every foreign government will be sent here, and each will find some matter of special interest to report upon, which will result in an added demand for our products and manufactures. To meet these demands the capacity of our mills and factories will be increased, more laborers will be employed, more raw material used, money will circulate more rapidly. There will be more mouths to feed, and the farmer will need to increase his producing power likewise. A careful study of the lessons of the fair will help him to do this, so that he may expect to profit as much as others by both the teachings and the after results of the exhibition.

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